

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK REVIEWS.

All book reviews are by the editor in chief unless otherwise expressly stated.

The Laws of England, being a complete statement of the whole law of England. By the Right Honourable the Earl of Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, 1885-86, 1886-92, and 1895-1905, and other lawyers. Volume IX. Courts, Criminal Law and Procedure. London. Butterworth & Co., 11 & 12, Bell Yard, Temple Bar., Law Publishers. Agents for the United States: Lawyers' Co-Operative Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y. 1909. Cromarty Law Book Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Price, \$7.50.

The present volume is devoted entirely to Courts and Criminal Law and Procedure—matters, of course, of almost entirely legal interest and yet interesting for the American lawyer to study in order to acquaint himself with the present judicial system of England. The criminal law, however, especially in its definitions and in the statement of the principles of criminal liabilty, is of general interest from any standpoint on account of its clearness and conciseness of statement. Our admiration for the English lawmaker and the English compiler of law is increased with each examination of these volumes and we are pleased as each is received to note that they are of use to the American lawyer as well as to the English.

The Federal Statutes Annotated, Supplement, 1909, containing all the laws of a permanent and general nature enacted by the Fifty-Ninth and Sixtieth Congresses and by the Special Session of the Sixty-First Congress. Compiled under the editorial supervision of William M. McKinney. Edward Thompson Company. Northport, Long Island, New York. Price, \$66 per set of eleven volumes.

We are greatly interested in the perusal of this volume, supplemental of the valuable series which preceded it. The work contains in a classified form all recent federal legislation, and affords an easy method of informing the practitioner on these important matters. The work is brought down through the adjournment of the last Congress, August 5, 1909, and therefore contains the new Tariff Bill. It supplants the supplement of 1907, and contains the recent important acts concerning "Copyright," "Interstate Commerce," "Railroads," "Foods and Drugs," etc.

J. G. P.

The Lawyers' Reports Annotated. New Series. Book 20. Burdett A. Rich, Henry P. Farnham, Editors. 1909. Rochester, N. Y. The Lawyers' Co-Operative Publishing Company. Price, \$4.00.

We have just received Volume 20 of that excellent work, the Lawyers' Reports Annotated (N. S.), and can only exclaim as did a certain brilliant French writer in ending one of his most ardent love letters: "I still love you. I fain would write further, but alas! I have exhausted all the adjectives." We are in the same predicament; our stock of adjectives is exhausted. The best testimonial of a law book, however, is to be found in the manner in which it is received by the courts, and all lawyers know that scarcely an opinion of any court of last resort nowadays fails to cite the L. R. A. annotations.

The following excerpt from the opinion of the court in International, etc., R. Co. v. Satterwhite, 5 Tex. Civ. App. 102, 38 S. W. 401, is a typical example of how the courts regard this series: "The annotator of Lawyers' Reports Annotated (volume 15, p. 434), in considering cases involving the duty of a carrier to persons entering a vehicle to assist a passenger, says: 'So far as any rule has been evolved by the few reported cases, it seems to be one founded on the fact of notice to agents of the company of an intention to enter the vehicle, and return again to the station platform. In case such notice is given, there is a tendency to hold the carrier to the exercise of ordinary care not to injure the assistant; while in case there is no such notice, either actual or constructive, it seems that the company owes no duty to such person.' We have examined all the authorities on the subject accessible, and believe the rule quoted, so cautiously and carefully stated, fully sustained by them."

This issue contains an annotation of 260 pages, which exhausts all the cases upon that important branch of the law of torts, namely, "Liability of Municipal Corporations for Defects or Obstructions in Streets," and at pages 575 and 645 is a complete treatment of the duties and liabilities of municipalities with respect to streets in annexed territory, and with respect to awnings and sheds, questons we mention, because they have recently been before our court of appeals, and were of novel impression in this state. Many others might be mentioned, but space does not permit. The lawyer who possesses this series can depend upon its statements as carefully made and cannot fail to find all the law up to date, stated and arranged in a way to make the way of the searcher easy, and the determination of vexed questions on the subject much simpler of solution.

F. M.